FIRE ON PENTELICON.

AND IN THE HEART OF SALONIKA. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Athens, September 6.
The most deplorable forest fire of recent Greece was that which occurred a few days ago on the Mountains of Pen-Indeed, it has done a damage which is incalculable in magnitude, and which a century will not repair. The forests of Pentelicon covered the finest parts of that mountain range and were valued equally for their classical associations and for their modern charms as a place of popular resort. It was from those heights that the Greeks, five centuries before the Christian Era, watched the oncoming of the Persian Aranada along the Eubocan coast to Attica. It was from the same vantage ground that anxious and exulting sentinels overlooked immortal Marathon. Thither fled for refuge the people of Athens, when the misfortunes of war expelled them from their comes. There Socrates level to wander with his friends and pupils, and there Aristides and Solon spent many days. Few places in all Hellus are more rich in classic memories than these mountains and the forests that they bore, or were more sacred to the Greeks of old, for it was from one of these lefty summits, now unrecognized, that the great statue of Pallas Athene looked down in guardianship upon the city that bore failed to visit. And there was no place that, letter, which, added to the word "no," will form some mines, each party going in opposite directions. Backus apart from all associations of the past, was better eserving of a visit. The view from those heights e andesesibably inspiring. Eastward the the Plain and the Bay of Marathon, with Euloeu in the background; to the southeast rise above the

burst, in the Jewish quarter, and the spirits contained in it took fire. The north wind fanned the flames, the aquediucts ran dry, and there were no appliances for using the sea water. So about all that could be done was to get life and movable goods out of the way and let the fire burn. burn, and so rapidly that even the lew men who were trying to work the pumps in the burning quarter soon left off trying to cope with the flames, and devoted themselves to saving their own families and property. As fast as the goods

by insurance is expected to involve the payment of at least \$1,000,000. Over 18,000 persons are homeless, and, being mostly of the poorest Jewish classes, are utterly destitute.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S WILD BOARS.

FOURTEEN OF THEM IMPORTED FROM GLEMANY One of the steamers which arrived in this port little

They were sent at once to Mr. Corbin's forest

and estate in New Hampshire, where they will be used Mr. Corbin's forest is one of the largest private possessions of the land in the United States and rivals these of many European noble The estate comprises about 21,000 acres of wooded land. Three beautiful lakes and more than forty miles of river water are included in the estate. Mr. Corbin's desire to make it a great leading pre-gree is rapidly becoming realized. He already has serve is rapidly becoming realized. moose, carebou, elk, black and white tail deer. Hogs are also among the large number of animals which already roam about the great forest, but they are too domesticated to insure the sport desired by the owner familiar with the wild boar hunts of he native country. Mr. Corbin sent to Germany for a number of the boatageous animal, even in the last few years of his life. No invitation is more welcome now to the noblemen of Prussia than that of the young Emperor to join him in pursuing the wild boar. The commal is looked upon as the original stock of the domestic breeds of swine. It is equal to the largest of the domestic kind in size, while it is superior to there all in steenth and ferreity of disposition. In color it b or is g a side I ca. It is covered with short, woolly nair, make interesting the spring with coarse, stiff heistics, which along the spine assume the form of a many. They are found in various parts of Europe and Africa.

Very much depends upon favorable conditions of the weather when the Virginia peanuts are harvested. They grow in hills like potatoes and a wet spell of weather about the time they should be gathered will discolor the shells. Although the next is not in-lared by the discoloration of the shell, deglers find that the lighter the poanut is the more readily it will sell. Every year there are large quantities of these peanuts on the market which have to be disposed of but at a reduction in price on account of their "off sellor."

rendered as white as the whitest A1 variety. The sult in the Wayne Circuit Court involves this bleaching process. The plaintiff in the suit is Hazili & Co., of Detroit, and the defendants Marks & Co. of Petersburg, Va. Hazili & Co., complain that the defendants shipped to order 70.5 sucks of fancy hand-picked peanuts in November, 1888, which appeared to be first-class in every respect. Int it is alleged after a sample of them was reasted it was found that they emitted such a bad odor as to be worthless to them. The bad odor was claimed to have resulted from chloride of time which had been used in the bleaching process.

A NEW GAME PLAYED WITH LETTERS.

SIMPLE ENOUGH FOR CHILDREN AND DIFFI-CULT ENOUGH FOR GRAY-BEARDS.

A new came, which affords a good deal of amusemen to many people, and also imparts considerable in-struction to the young in the formation of words, is played in the following manner, with the letters of the alphabet. Half a dozen sets of all the letters of the pretty respectable triemphs. alphabet are provided, each letter on a small piece of pa-teboard or wood. One player then gathers all the letters before him on the table and the other players sit around the table, as af cards. The player who has all the letters then turns them face downward and proceeds to deal them out one by one, to the others, beginning with the player sitting at his right

suppose, and he quickly sees that his letter, joined to "i" received by the first player, will form the though we changed the bill every vial-i. word "no." He announces that fact and claims the "n." This is surrendered to him and he forms the have been a favorite cutture ground for the Atheni- word "no" on the table in front of him and must leave public a rest for awhile and we did. We divided the

and the owner of "now" breathes a sigh of relief as shanty, sometimes in a dingy cabin and not infrequently silvery surface of the sea the Islands of Andros, lee thinks he will hold on to his word, for a little knoll or bluff, in the open air, with the blue horizon, may be seen the rugged rocks of Melos; and on the west these heights command on the complex of Melos; and on the west these heights command of which no combination can be elegantly appointed theatre. Every miner in the camp, and from neighboring camps, would attend our an extensive view across the Attic Pizin, with made which will spell a correct word, until made which will spell a correct word, until some one gets an "..." This letter, in connection any. The seats were \$1 anions and none of them was white read in the highest and the same one gets an "..."

THE VANDERBILT CHILDREN.

HOW THEY ARE EDUCATED AND TRAINED.

From The Ladies' Home Journal. Although all the members of the Vanderbalt family

wears sing fitting cloth lackets, and it is the early sits gracefully on her head could be displaced for a couple of dollar.

The Vandershits are all vehigles is inclined, as dearly on sandar morating the children are we shed and dressed and sent to Sunday school. At clear latine, they go to their father's pew, and set there with him and their mother during the service. In the afternoon they go to sunday sets of again. They are never allowed to use horses or carriares, nor to go out, except for a short walk as a motter of exercise. The day is spent very quietly. They have an early tea, and in the twitight the children gather in the music result while one of the lades plays the piano or organ. Cornelius Vanderlolf, willow K., Ellbott F., Shepard and the lades of the femilies foin for an hour or two in song. The lows is not lines bring out their barries, and there is an hour or two of the rust deliction muste that one could measure. They sing huma after hymn, and when the tailent fade, away the little coas are put to held to get up the next morning with the gow of hea th myn their cheek, and be go they and play, that shall fit them to become strong men and waren, to administer wisely upod the vast fortunes that will soon be theirs.

CHINESE ALLICATORS.

Mr. Corbin sent to Germany for a number of the boars with which to stock his place. The contract was taken by an animal dealer in Hamburg, who was familiar with the haunts of the wild boar in the Black Forest and the northeastern part of Prussia, where the royal hunts usually take place. Mr. Carbyl's representative succeeded in capturing fourteen young ones which in a few years, will he case to handred. No sport is en joyed so much in Germany as hunting the wild boar. The old Emperor William loved to chace the couraged as extremely interesting. Nevertheless, the No invitation is more welcome now to the noblement of Prussia than that of the young Emperor to join him in pursuing the wild boar. The animal is looked upon as the original stock of the d-mestic breeds of syme. It is equal to the largest of the domestic kind in size, while it is superior to them all in strength and ferceity of discontine. In color if b as it sig a islat 1 c., it is covered with short, woully main, incide, interspersal with course, with bestites, which, along the spline assume the form of a main. They are found

From The Detroit Free Press.

It is not generally understood that there are three very distinct varieties of peanuts. Those grown in Tennessee are known to the trade as Tennessee main in the most productive and at the same time the fear and independent of "goobers," to the matives of that State. Gooders are the most productive and at the same time the fear place next to Vircinov. Framient von Chauvin, the german hady scientist in natural histors, attracted much flattering attention at the recent congress at Berlin, where she even had been place next to Vircinov. Framient von Chauvin, the german hady scientist in natural histors, attracted much flattering attention at the recent congress at Berlin, where she even had been place next to Vircinov. Framient von Chauvin, the German hady scientist in natural histors, attracted much flattering attention at the recent congress at Berlin, where she even had been place next to Vircinov. Framient von Chauvin, the German hady scientist in natural histors, attracted much flattering attention at the recent congress at Berlin, where she even had been place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin, the German hady scientist in natural distors, attracted much flattering attention at the recent congress at Berlin, where she even had been place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin, the German hady scientist in natural distors, attracted much flattering attention at the place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin, the German hady scientist in natural distors, attracted much flattering attention at the place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin, the German hady scientist in natural distors, attracted much flattering attention at the place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin and the place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin and the place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin and the place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin and the place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin and the place next to Vircinov. Framien von Chauvin and the course of the place next to Vircinov. Framie

CLOSE OF A FAMOUS PARISIAN CAFE.

The Cafe Precope, which, with hardly a sigh from the Parisan press, has closed its doors for good, was at one time the centre of literary France. It was founded by one Procope, a scienan, in the year 1989. At this cafe Diderot, Marmontel, Frenon and Merder met. Voltaire ast here often from 10 in the morning till midnight, during which time he quarted his coffee—induleing sometimes in twenty cups—on leved days with the aristocracy and at other times with the hourgeoiste. Then the First Revolution swept its hourgeoiste. Then the First Revolution swept its horrors around the place. It stood throughout the Empire and the Restoration. The old tables were allowed to remain, and it was considered sacrilegious to call in the aid of the carpenter, Gambetta met his legal friends here. Here sat Gustave Flourens, Pascul Grousset and Raoul Rigault. Then came the fall of the Commune; the cafe backing deserted, and now it is no more.

OLD MINSTREL DAYS.

BILLY" BIRCH INDULGES IN REMINIS-CENCES

HE TELLS OF THE FAMOUS PARTNERSHIP

STARTED IN SAN FRANCISCO-A MAN WHO LOVED A JOKE, BUT COULD NOT LAUGH.

"No, sir," declared "Billy" birch, the veteran burntcork comedian, to the writer a few days ago, minstrel profession isn't what is need to be by half. went upon the stage over forty years ago and I have seen many changes since then. Of course, I've had my trials and tribubilities like most everybody cise, but I've also experienced a great many joys and s singer and had been before the footbalts for several years before I met Backus and Wambold in San Fran cisco. They had organized a company and one day Charlie Backus came to me and asked me to join them At first I held back, not thinking there was enough money in the business for three partners. But finally I was per-naded to cast my let with them and the firm name became Birch, Dackus and Wambold, hand and continuing around the table in order.

As he deals a letter out he turns its face the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we opened in san Franci to the house the first night we have the first night we have the first night we have the house the first night we have the house the hou was packed with an enthusiastic andience. We did ip, so that all may see that it is was packed with an enthusiastic audience. We did
on" for instance. The next player gets an "o." a big business for several months and then the people of the Golden Gate began to get a little tired of us,

"Being wise in our day and generation, we decided it would be the proper caper to give the san Francisco suppose, for instance, that the third letter dealt districts, while Wambold and I and the rest of the Then the owner of the "w" may company went north. I tell you we used to have claim the word "no" and adding his "w" to it make it some glorious times in those early days among the miners. Sometimes we performed in a rough slab Athens glimmering in bold relief like a beauteous white pearl in the distance.

Among the stately and luxuriant woods that clothed these mountains a fire was started by some unknown hand A drouth had made the forest infiammable, and the fire rapidly extended. Efforts were made to extinguish it, but vainly. A violent storm of wind swept down from the north, and drove the flames resistlessly before it. Scarcely an acre of woodland now remains unsorrhed, and nearly all is a blackened and charred wilderness. The actual loss in value of timber destroyed is very great. But the artistic loss is greater still, for what was once the glory of Attica is now a mountful biot upon the beauty of the land.

At almost the same time another fire occurred in a great Greek city, though out of Greece. Frefer to the burning of Schonika. There to the drouth had prepared the woy, making everything dry as tinder and reducing the word content when the same time another fire occurred than great greek city, though out of Greece. Frefer to the burning of Schonika. There to the drouth had prepared the way, making everything dry as tinder and reducing the water supply to a minimum. One night, at midnight, a still burst, in the Jewish quarter, and the sprits contained in it took fire. The north wind fained reserved except on benefit occasions, which, I must



equal, and I doubt if he ever will have. There was something magnetic and electrical in his personality

for these ears are made and the street through the street factors then and a very valuable over in a matched as the street of th

little more than some choice family blessings, to seek my fortune. By that time I had become ambitious to go on the stage. My first public appearance was in New York City in 1844, but I did not enter minatrel ranks as a professional until 1846. Talking over the

A REASON FOR IT.

Baking powders, to be pure, must be made from absolutely pure cream of tartar. The Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar specially refined and prepared for its use by patent processes by which the tartrate of lime is totally eliminated. Other baking powders are dependent upon the cream of tartar of the market, refined by the old-fashioned methods, and by those methods it is impossible to remove all the lime and other impurities.

These are the reasons why the Royal is absolutely pure, while all other baking powders contain either lime or alum.

The vital importance of absolute purity in the articles we eat as promotive of perfect health is daily more generally being considered. How large a share in producing impure and unwholesome food the lime and alum baking powders have had in the past is becoming fully recognized.

The absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder not only renders it more perfectly wholesome, but its freedom from all extraneous substances makes it of higher strength and effectiveness as a leavening agent, and therefore more economical for use. It is accordingly certified by the U. S. Government Chemists as the most wholesome, effective and perfect baking powder made.

past in this way makes me a little sad. My partners and my-elf made over \$1,000,000 while we gether, and where is my share of it now? It seems pretty hard to have to travel in a company and work like a beaver in order to keep the wolf from the door. But, after all, what is the use of whiping over mis-I am just as much in love with the minstrel business as I ever was, although it is not half so

In reply to the inquiry "What made the success of the san Francisco Minstells !" Mr. Birch said : "For one thing, our impromptu work. We never inflicted thestnuts' on our audiences. We scouled jokes that were old enough to have great-grandehildren. We never went to an almanac for them. They came to us spontaneously and were delivered to the crowd fresh from the factory, as it were. Consequently they were put and not flat. We didn't addle our brains to get of puns. We hat hard at folios of the day and made effective comments on passing incidents. That is what amuses people. Whenever I told a funny averdete I would trope in' some allusion to a well-known personare or something of that sort, which would produce a Backus would do the same thing. Every night would introduce new jokes and new busine sild sing a new song every week, and sometimes two. newspaper man, now dead, to write the words. Auother feature of our entertainments was our farces, about afterpieces and burlesques. The majority of them were in the back yard, which think of something to introduce and another man some. Many fances that you now see in variety lead deal of pieces practised to the theatrical pro- see had sent the lattle poem entitled "Spring"

peruliar line of consely, dot not possess much excentive ability. He was perfectly satisfied to let me
plan the programme and direct the stace settings,
the But macket, and Wannold as well, helped me
out of namy a different with a timely suggested and
men in our compact. Buckets manpulated the trader
with a good deal of skill and vigor, and his meconents
were a content source of merriment. I rathed the "In those days we had another excellent may in our company by the name of sam Wells. Prombly very few theatre goes now remember sam, but he will be said a day of the show. He had a heavy base voice and he failured of the first said and the show. He had a heavy has voice and he failured of the section of t

SPRING CLOTHES IN FALL STYLES.

CHANGING A POEM TO SUIT THE SEASON-A WOFUL MAIDEN'S TRIALS.

A literary man in this city who has taken to revisin; manuscript and dispensing criticism and advice to young literary aspirants, as a profession, has a cosey study and library uptown, where the crushed poet, "When no longer proud,

A refuse finds, and has his claims allowed." The critic and advice dispenser is a kindly, benevo lent man with a poetle temperament, that suggests the possibility of his having been a spring poet himself ne twenty years ago, and having got over it sadly. At all events, he has a soft side for these tender spring songsters and inglorious, though by no means mute, Miltons, and at his office they are borne with always and made when there is any possible chance of doing so.

The other day a young, cadaverous, wild eved girl, with all the symptoms of being devoured by the fires of literary aspiration, rapped nervously at his study door. She glanced about excitedly us she came in, to see, perhaps, if there were any of those brutal signs to the effect that spring poets were buried original that is to say, they were developed from a written about till be almost believes in their himself, simple idea. Many of them were not written out in and seeing nothing of the kind, but only the kindly the funny man manuscript at all. During releared one man would face of the critic, full of sympathy for her painful instady, the tears rose and overflowed on to a little roll of mann-cript that she drew from her reticule and shows are taken from our old repertory. There's a handed to the literary surgeon. Her story was pit ful.

If you couldn't just change this spring poem so that it would do for the fail."

The reviser of magnistript was amused. He looked over the little poem again.

"H'm? Let me see, he said.

Then he begain to erase and fill in, cjaculating from time to time with an animed stude and half under his breath, "House where he letter perhaps "brakes trees." Badding leaves "seathered sheaves," and he pencilled the sheaves into the second verse, "Robin's nest "nature's rost." he went on "call in again to morrow," he said, after awhile, and I'll see what I can do with it.

On the merrow she was there and got the fall poem. The magazine published it, and the volung woman new say that if she hasn't the divine afflatus she knows where to get it.

Point, leads, it is d a. m. i "Joint," says the chird clerk in the first calls for six o' lock." Joint takes the list and sterts do hoots creak heavily at first and becomes fainter and finiter. "Six o'clock, sir. Wake up?" is a murmuring sound of protest "Six o'clock, come-rip, rap, rays the chird clerk in the first calls for six o' lock." Joint takes the list and sterts do hoots creak heavily at first and becomes fainter and finiter. "Six o'clock, sir. Wake up?" is a murmuring sound of protest "Six o'clock, come-rip, rap, rays the chird clerk in the first calls for six o' lock." Joint takes the list and sterts do hoots creak heavily at first and becomes fainter and finiter. "Six o'clock, sir. Wake up?" is a murmuring sound of protest "Six o'clock, come-rip, rap, rays the chird clerk in the first calls for six o' lock." Joint takes the list and sterts do hoots creak heavily at first and becomes fainter and finiter. "Six o'clock, sir. Wake up?" is a murmuring sound of protest "Six o'clock, come-rip, rap, rays o'clock, sir." "Oit, all right," comes a resigned to the fail poem. The magazine published it, and the volung work and the first calls for six o'clock, sir." "Six o'clock, come-rip, rays in the division." It is do a. m. i. "Joint six o'clock, sir." "Six o'clock, sir." "Six o'clock,

UNEXAMINED IMMIGRANTS.

HOW SOME OF THEM SLIP INTO THE NEW

WORLD. SUPERINTENDENT WEBER WOULD LIKE &

> CLOSER SORUTENY OF ALL ARRIV-ING ALIENS.

Secretary Windom has been asked to decide an old but interesting question that has long been a source of trouble between the officers of the Immigration Service and the agents of the transatlantic steamship It often happens that all the steerage passengers who arrive here on the large transatlantic steamers are not registered at the Barge Office, and the Government thus loses 50 cents head tax for each immigrant who is not registered. The difficulty is where to fix the responsibility for this loss of income and evasion of the Passenger Act of 1882. Superintendent Weber exhibited some figures the other day chosen at random, which showed the number of immigrants registered at the Barge Office in ten or twelve consecuive days, as compared with the number of steerage passengers which transationatic steamers had reported or their passenger lists that they had brought here in The discrepancies were startling, if figures tell the truth. some passenger agents argue, how-ever, that in this case they lie. But here were differences shown day after day, running from a few people up to fifty, and in several instances nearly to 100. And this state of affairs has existed for years. But Colonel Weber thinks that he has discovered the crevice through which these unaccounted-for immigrants slip into the country and he proposes to plug t up. The remedy is simple. As it is now, only passengers arriving here in the steerage are compelled to undergo examination by the officers of the Immigration Service whose duty it is to detect and report all immigrants coming here who are among the prohibited classes. Now, as all immigrants are required to be examined and registered at the Barge Office after the steamer has landed her cabin pa-sengers at her pier, what is to prevent wideawake immigrants from ingling with cabin passengers and from slipping Many do escape examination in ashore with them? that way, because they do not appear again and claim their baggaze which they abandon on the pier. Others who clude the vigilance of the Government officers confirm the theory by coming back for their baggage, when they are caught and taken to the Barge Office. But a graver question arises from this loose condi-

tion of affairs. An immigrant is an immigrant, whether he or she comes to the New World in the first or second cabin or in the steerage, and decidedly objectionable people often arrive in the cabin, who are afterward heard from at the Barke Office. Friends or relatives send them out of their country with an object, for it is well known in some parts of Europe unfortunately, that the United States Government does not inspect calan passengers so closely as it does peo-But it should not be sup ple arriving in the steerage. posed for a moment that Colonel Weber purposes to establish an unpleasant system of official importmence. He would like to have the customs inspectors ask a few more questions of all cabin passengers when the latter make their declarations as to the contents of their luggage. Aliens could be quickly and quietly examined on the steamer on her way to her pier from Quarantine, as to their purpose in coming here, and such other questions as would determine whether came within the prohibited classes. It is believed that this system would lessen the opportunities of letting objectionable people into the country, and would also there's e the Government's source of income from the Immigrant head-bax. Colonel Weber's new schong seems certain to settle

the old trouble about immercants escaping from the steamers at their piers. A defence made by one large transatlantic company that often shows an unbalanced imagration a count, is that many people who come in the steerages of their steamers are American citireas, who cannot be held on the steamer for examination because they are Americans. A case in hand was carel. Early last summer several handred scandipayratis who were caturalised Americans sailed to Europe on a pleasure trap to revisit their old homes, going and returning as steerage passengers. they objected when they were usued to underso the usual examination that immigrants are subjected to, because they said that they were American citizens, They said that they did not have their naturalization lapers, because they were afraid to carry such valuable documents with them lest they should lose them. But some steamship companies assume that their responstidlitles end with their passergers when their steamers sibilities end with their passengers when their steamers have tied up at their piers, and the result is that the officers of the limingration service maintain that they receive little or no assistance from these lines. The reason alleged is that the companies are glad to have immigrants escape, because it lessens the chance of the company temp obliged to no to the expense of refurning them to Europe. There is a discretion of opinion, ingitien to Europe. There is a discretion of opinion too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as to the correct interpretation of the Passenger too, as the correct interpretation of the passenger to the correct interpretation of the passenger too, as the correct interpretation of the passenger to the correct interpretation of the correct interpretation of the correct interpretation of the correct interpretation of

HOW THEY ARE AWAKENED.

THE PORTER WITH HIS EARLY MORNING CALLS AT THE SUMMER HOTEL.

The season at the None such summer resort is closing. The proprietor, his three clerks, seven porters and a half cozen bellboys are in the office at + a. m. The proprietor is addien a long column of figures and Looking affectionately at the dollar marks cartered lavishly before him. The chief clerk exceptly adjusts his tie booking into a mirror, and wishes he were not so pale. He is the best looking man in the house and he knows it. The proprietor continues to add dollars to his bank account, the chief clerk yawns, two boys drop to sleep and the porters going into the corridor play baseball with

Saratoga tranic. It is d a. m. now, "John," says the chief clera languidly, "here are the first calls for six o'slock."

John takes the list and starts down the hall. His

boots creak heavily at first and then the sound "Six o'clock, sir. Wake up;" Rap; rap; There is a murmuring sound of protest behind the door.

-six o clock, come-rap, rap, rap-wase up-rapoh, all right," comes a resigned voice. "Pli get

There is another rap further down the hall. "Six o'clock, rap, rap, rap, Call at six, sir; rap, smash, bang! Six o'clock." "Why don't you break the door in, you blundering

heavy fisted bilet," in a deep growl. trouble !" "SIX o'clock, Sir." "Six o'clock," in a deeper growl, "What do I care. I left word to be called at D. Go away from

care. I left word to be called at 9. Go away from that door. What do you mean by pounding on it as if it were a boiler?"

"Call at 49 for 6 o'clock, sir."

"This is No. 67, you diot."

"Six o'clock, dr. Wake no."

"What's the matter?" in a high shrill voice. "What's trap, rape— Fire! Thieves! Got my (runk out, quick!" cound of bare feet running over the carpet).

"What's that! Six o'clock! Oh," in releved tones. "All right."

Another knock.

"Six o'clock, sir. six—"

"Six o'clock, sir. six. John goes on to the next rap, a stream of wrathful threats coming over the transon after him.

So it goes on "Six o'clock, sir. rap, six o'clock; bang!" John tramps havily back to the office and hands over the call list. The clerk looks at it lie differently, phees lifs hand over his sleeny mouth and gives John the Oalf part six calls. Then it begins again—"rap, rap," etc. And this fill nine o'clock!

FRANCE INITATING CALIFORNIA PRUNES

which is the production of the